The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,157.

Price 3 d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1786.

BY PERMISSION.

Monſ. DUBOIS's NIGHT.

LES VARIETES AMUSANTE.

Back of the Black Bull Inn, Pleaſance, on TUESDAY the 17th October,

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW PERFORMANCES, being poſitively the laſt night but four of performing in this city,

ACT I.

The POLLANDERS PERFORMANCES, or the World Turn'd Upſide Down; with the Deſtruction of Solomon's Ladder.

ACT II.

WIRE DANCING, by the celebrated Mr SAUNDERS.

ACT III.

SLACK ROPE VAULTING.

ACT IV.

The much-admired EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

ACT V.

Agility of Body, commonly called TUMBLING, by a group of the moſt capital performers in Europe; particularly Mr SAUNDERS will vault over a pyramid of men, alſo thro' a hoop ſuſpended ſeven feet from the ground, &c.

ACT VI.

The Pleaſing Equilibriam of the PEACOCK FEATHER.

ACT VII.

A Pantomimical Dance, called HARVEST HOME, By Monſ. DUBOIS, Signior ROSSI, and Miſs GIRNIER.

ACT VIII.

ROPE-DANCING, by the celebrated Little Little Devil, who will perform ſeveral new Feats on the rope, with a table, chair, &c.

Likewiſe the CHILD of PROMISE, only 38 months old.

Clown by Maſter RICKETS.

To which will be added, a Pantomime, called

HARLEQUIN, AN APPRENTICE MAGICIAN,

And protected by Witches.

The Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations entirely new.

Harlequin, Monſ. DUBOIS. | Lover, Madam RICHER.
Old Man, Monſ. RICHER *ſen.* | Clown, Mr MILLER.
And Columbine, | Miſs GIRNIER.

The other Characters by the reſt of the Company.

The whole to conclude with a Grand Chorus.

Tickets to be had at the Royal Exchange and Exchange Coffeehouſes, and of Monſ. Dubois, at *Les Varietes Amuſante*, where places for the Boxes may be taken.

Pit and Boxes, 2 s. 6 d.; Slips, 1 s. 6 d.; Gallery, 1 s.

N. B. On account of the great variety of Entertainents to be exhibited that night, the curtain will riſe preciſely at ſeven o'clock.

HORSEMANSHIP,

On One, Two, and Three Horſes.

TO-MORROW, being TUESDAY the 17th inſtant, at the CIRCULAR RIDING SCHOOL in Dr Hope's Park, adjoining the Phyſical Gardens, Leith Walk, by Nine capital performers, not to be equalled in Europe, from Mr JONES's Equeſtrian Amphitheatre, London, under the direction of

MR PARKER.

HORSEMANSHIP BURLESQU'D,

By Mr MILLER, *the* CLOWN.

To which will be introduced,

Horſemanſhip, upon One and Two Horſes,

By MISS HUNTLEY, from London.

To conclude with

THE TAILOR's JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD,

On the Hunter, Managed, and Road Horſe.

By Mr HUMPHREYS.

Doors will be opened Half paſt Eleven, and the exhibition begin Half paſt Twelve.

Firſt Seats, 2 s.—Second ditto, 1 s.

Places may be taken, by ſending a ſervant, from Half paſt Ten to Eleven.

Tickets may be had of Mr Parker, at Mr Robertſon's, at Black Bull, Picaſance.

HORSEMANSHIP.

On WEDNESDAY next the 18th October,

At the CIRCULAR RIDING SCHOOL, Dr HOPE's Park,

For the Benefit of

MASTER SUTTON,
MASTER KING,
MR FRANKLIN,—And
MASTER RICKETTS,

Apprentices to Mr JONES.—The particulars of which will be expreſſed in the bills for that day.

WHEREAS there is reaſon to believe that MARY GREENHORN, wife of William Bilſland Cheaſeaman, and a travelling Beggar, is poſſeſſed of ſome part of the money lately loſt in the Saddle-Bags in Fife, theſe are offering a Reward of Ten Guineas, and all charges paid, to any perſon who will ſecure the perſon of the ſaid Mary Greenhorn in any jail, to be paid by the Bank of Aberdeen, or any of their correſpondents at Dundee, Cupar, Perth, Edinburgh, Stirling, or Glaſgow.

The ſaid Mary Greenhorn is a ſtout woman, black haired, grey eyed, and wore lately a brown or grey cloak, and black gown and petticoat, and had a little good-looking girl at her foot, of nine years of age, called KATE.

Broke from the Priſon of Brechin,

On the Evening of Thurſday 12th of October current,

GEORGE SANG, a young man, by trade a Weaver, about eighteen years old, five feet high, very fair complexion, and whitiſh coloured hair, a little pitted in the face with the ſmall pox. Wore at the time of his eſcape a light blue coat, black ſilk napkin about his neck, corduroy breeches, and a flouched old hat.

Whoever ſhall apprehend, and get him ſecured, within the ſpace of four weeks from the date hereof, and give information thereof to the Magiſtrates of Brechin, ſhall receive TWO GUINEAS as a Reward.

DESERTED

From his Majeſty's 6th (or Inniſkilling) Regiment of Dragoons, quartered at Muſſelburgh, on the night of the 14th October inſtant,

JAMES WHITE, Dragoon; 27 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, light-brown hair, grey eyes, clear freſh complexion, ſtreight and well made, by trade a weaver, born in the pariſh of Loughgale, in or near the town of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, Ireland; had on when he deſerted, a red jacket, a white cloth regimental waiſtcoat, white pluſh regimental breeches, and a black regimental leather cap. Whoever will apprehend the above deſerter, and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive One Guinea over and above the allowance by act of Parliament, by applying to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid regiment, at Muſſelburgh.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards ſome of the ſea-ports to wait an opportunity to embark.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

MRS Hamilton takes this method of expreſſing her grateful ſenſe of the many favours and marks of approbation with which her friends and the public have honoured her—She begs leave to contradict two reports that prevail; one, her having reſigned her Boarding School; the other, that ſhe has always ſhared with the Maſters in their profits at her School. She here declares, that neither ſhe, nor her female aſſiſtants, have ever received the ſmalleſt advantage in any way, but from the Young Ladies' board; except, indeed, that, for a few months paſt, SINGING has been taught by a Young Woman in her houſe, and with uncommon ſucceſs.—Thoſe who pleaſe to entruſt Mrs Hamilton with the education of their children, may be aſſured, that it will be conducted upon the moſt rational and beſt concerted plan; and that the improvement of the Young Ladies will always be the object neareſt her heart.

MISS GIRNIER's BENEFIT.

Principal Dancer and Columbine.

(Being poſitively the Laſt Time but Two of the Company's exhibiting in this City)

ON THURSDAY next the 19th of October, at the LITTLE THEATRE in the Pleaſance. The particulars of the Evening's Entertainments will be expreſſed in the bills for that day.

Tickets may be had of Miſs Girnier at Mrs Beat's, oppoſite the Black Bull, Pleaſance, and at the Theatre door.

Boxes 2 s. 6 d.—Slips 1 s. 6 d.—Gallery 1 s.

Mrs KENNEDY,

At the SUN, Kilmarnock,

RETURNS her moſt ſincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry, and to the Public in general, for all their paſt favours.

She begs leave to inform them, that ſhe has now built a large and commodious INN, with good offices, for the accommodation of travellers; and that every attention in her power ſhall be moſt gratefully paid to thoſe who pleaſe to favour her with their countenance.

☞ Neat Poſt-chaiſes, with careful Drivers, at the ſhorteſt notice.

A Young Boy Left his Guardian.

ON Tueſday the 5th day of September laſt, a Boy named ANDREW CRARK, left the houſe of David Ouchterlony, merchant in Dundee, to whoſe care he was entruſted. From ſome circumſtances it is ſuppoſed he was enticed to go to Edinburgh or Leith, by Margaret Clark, reſident-er in Leith, his aunt, and Mrs —— Kinnear, wife of George Kinnear, ſtocking maker in Canongate of Edinburgh, as they were ſeen at Dundee the day preceding the boy's elopment.

The is about 11 or 12 years of age, fair complexion, ſpeckled in the ſame, red hanging hair; and had on when he went away, a mulberry-coloured frock and veſt, with yellow metal buttons, and a cocked hat.

A Reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered to any perſon who may diſcover the ſaid boy, to be paid by George Ramſay writer, at Mr William Ramſay's, clerk to the ſignet, or by the ſaid David Ouchterlony, upon his being delivered into either of their hands, or any other perſon appointed by them to receive him.

N. B. With regard to an advertiſement which appears in anſwer to the above, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the whole is a miſrepreſentation.—The boy was indulged in ſleeping with the girl, becauſe he refuſed to ſleep in a room by himſelf; and it was judged neceſſary to take him for ſome time from the Latin, as he could not read Engliſh.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared laſt week in the Edinburgh papers, ſetting forth, That Mrs Clark, reſidenter in Leith, and Mrs Kinnear, ſpouſe of George Kinnear, ſtocking-maker in Canongate, had enticed Andrew Clark, a boy about eleven or twelve years of age, to leave the houſe of David Ouchterlony merchant in Dundee, to whoſe care he was entruſted, it becomes neceſſary to ſtate the real fact, viz. that Mrs Clark, the boy's aunt, had received a meſſage from him, informing her, that, if ſhe did not come and ſee him, he would put an end to his life.—Mrs Clark, on this, requeſted Mrs Kinnear to accompany her to Dundee, to know the reaſon of ſo extraordinary a meaſſge. On coming there, the boy complained to them, that he was obliged to ſleep with a mulatto girl, the daughter of his guardian; and as ſhe was ſome years older than himſelf, he was obliged to be ſubjected to her commands; and her aunt, Mrs Ouchterlony's common words were, that there is the man and wife; and that he was not allowed to go to the Latin ſchool, &c. So far from being enticed to elope, he was adviſed to remain, and, being urged tu it, he ſeized a knife that lay on a table, and was with difficulty prevented from doing violence to himſelf.

Laſt week there appeared in the Edinburgh papers a *Nota Bene* to an advertiſement, ſetting forth, that the above anſwer was a miſrepreſentation. The anſwer will be hereafter proved. It is acknowledged, that the boy was indulged to ſleep with the girl, becauſe he did not chooſe to ſleep in a room by himſelf. Would it not have been more decent of Mr Ouchterlony to have allowed any of his own ſons to have ſlept with the boy. As the boy has a capital fortune, it is eaſily underſtood what was the reaſon of putting him in bed with the girl, the daughter of his guardian; and the boy complains, in ſome of his letters, that he was teized every morning with the black girl.—It is ſaid, that he was taken from the Latin ſchool, becauſe he could not read Engliſh.—It is a fact, that the boy was above two years at the Latin before he went to Dundee; and all the time he was there, he was not allowed to go one day to it. I ſhall drop the diſpute, and ſubmit it to the Supreme Court, who intruſted Mr Ochterlony with the management of the boy.

TO be Sold by Auction, within the Warehouſes of ALLAN, STEUART, and COMPANY, Merchants in Leith, upon Thurſday the 26th current, to begin preciſely at 12 o'clock noon,

44 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, in bond.
17 Puncheons ditto, out of bond.
13 Puncheons Antigua ditto, out of bond.
2 Hogſheads Jamaica Sugar.
3 Bags Jamaica Cotton.
20 Tons Jamaica Logwood.
1 Ton Jamaica Fuſtick.—And,
1500 Libs. Carolina Indigo.

The goods may be viewed on the day preceding and on the morning of the day of ſale.

Catalogues, with the conditions of ſale, will then be ready to be delivered out.

LEITH, *October* 13. 1786.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſe of Preſtonpans, upon Friday the 27th October inſtant, at 12 o'clock noon,

672 Gallons GENEVA, and 8½ Gallons of AQUAVITÆ.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

HABERDASHER AND LINEN DRAPER,

Parliament Square, Edinburgh,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies, That, being juſt now in London, has ſent home an elegant aſſortment of Haberdaſhery Goods, calculated for the winter ſeaſon, ſelected with the utmoſt care, from the very beſt markets, which will be ſold on the very loweſt terms.

WILLIAM WRIGHT NURSERYMAN,

Foot of Leith Walk,

SELLS allſorts of Fruit & Foreſt Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Trained Wall Trees, &c. Alſo plants by the acre, marks and plants any ſhrubbery, upholds the ſame for two years.

Commiſſions from the country punctually anſwered.

Noblemen and Gentlemen ſerved with experienced Gardeners, Grieves, &c.

Dung to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Francis Macnab, at the ſouth-eaſt end of the Meadow, on Wedneſday the 25th October next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, for one or more years, as purchaſers may incline,

The STREET DUNG of the diſtrict of Cauſewayſide, extending from the Chapel of Eaſe to the Grange Toll, including the Sciennes and bye-lanes.

For further particulars apply to the ſaid Francis Macnab.

Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

THOMAS RITCHIE Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 21ſt October, to be depended on.

N. B. The ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

FOR LONDON,

THE SMACK

BETSEY of DUNBAR,

JAMES MILLAR Maſter,

Is now taking in goods at Leith for London, and will poſitively ſail the 22d current.

The Betſey is well calculated for the trade, and never lies long on the birth, either at London or Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Maſter,

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent,—to ſail for Leith on the 26th October 1786, to be depended on.

This ſhip was built on purpoſe for the trade, and has neat accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, Threedneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; morning and evening on board the ſhip; or Hawley and Downe, for the Maſter.

FOR JAMAICA,

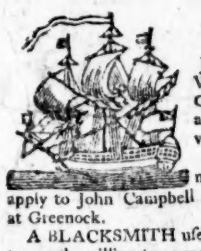
The Brigantine Jeſſey,

JOHN DUNNET Maſter,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glaſgow for Kingſton, and the other ports on the ſouth ſide of the Iſland, and will poſitively be clear to ſail by the 20th October.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Captain Dunnet, or Alexander Maaclachlan and Company, Port-Glaſgow.

The Jeſſey is Britiſh built, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.



FOR GRENADA,

THE NEW SHIP

TIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 1ſt of next month, and clear to ſail by the 1ſt of November.

She will have the very beſt accommodation for paſſengers, who may apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the Maſter at Greenock.

A BLACKSMITH uſed to Horſe-ſhoeing and other country work, willing to engage for a term of years to go abroad, and who is well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. GLASGOW, *Sept.* 6. 1786.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Baltimore, July 18. The General Court of Maſſachuſſetts have rejected the plan of introducing a paper currency, as well as that of making a tender-act.

His Excellency Preſident Sullivan of New Hampſhire has diſtinguiſhed the commencement of his adminiſtration by ſpirited and pointed general orders reſpecting the militia. The brigadiers and field officers are directed to inform him, without loſs of time, of the moſt convenient places on which the reſpective regiments can meet for review, which he intends to commence in perſon the latter end of Auguſt next. Both horſe and foot are to aſſemble, as often as poſſible, to practiſe the manœuvres; for though the manual exerciſes ought not to be neglected, he conceives a knowledge of tacticks to be the moſt eſſential part of military diſcipline. In ſhort, as the people appear diſpoſed to aid the efforts and obey the commands of their Captain General, the militia of the ſtate of New Hampſhire, it is highly probable, will ſhortly exhibit ſuch a reſpectable figure as, it is hoped, will excite a ſpirit of emulation throughout every ſtate of the Union.

July 21. *Extract from his Excellency Governor* BOWDOIN's *late intereſting meſſage to the Legiſlature of the ſtate of* Maſſachuſſetts Bay.

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

"The laſt evening, by Mr Henry Thaxter, I received a letter from Stephen Jones and James Avery, Eſquires, dated at Machias the 29th of June. They mention in it, that by letters from Col. Allan and Mr Deſeidermer, (a copy of which was incloſed) they are informed of a moſt daring inſult upon the dignity of this commonwealth and the United States, committed on the 26th of that month, by the Civil Cuſtom-houſe officers of the Britiſh province of New Brunſwick, in ſeizing two veſſels, the property of the citizens of this commonwealth, and within the acknowledged juriſdiction of it.

"Col. Allan's letter, dated at Dudley Iſland the 27th of June, mentions, that the acts of New Brunſwick, which are now publiſhed, extends the weſtern boundary of Charlotte county to the weſtern ſhore of Paſſamaquoddy-bay; that the ſeventh pariſh, called the Weſt Iſles, includes Moore, Dudley, and Frederick Iſlands, expreſsly; and conſequently that the United States are wholly debarred from all navigation in, and into that bay.

"By enquiry of Mr Thaxter, I find the two veſſels were ſeized as they lay at anchor near the weſtern ſhore of the weſt paſſage of Paſſamaquoddy. This conduct correſponds to thoſe acts, and both together ſhew a diſpoſition to exclude us from the navigation of that bay; and at the ſame time muſt be conſidered as a violation of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain."

July 25. The following are particulars reſpecting the ſeizure of the ſhip Cyrus, at Norfolk:

"Mr Graves, one of the ſtate ſearchers, having received information that Captain Dawſon, of the ſhip Cyrus, (lately from and belonging to Philadelphia) had, in order to defraud the State, made a falſe entry on his arrival, went over to Portſmouth on Friday morning laſt, where the veſſel then lay, and ſeized her in the name of the State; but as he was not permitted to enter the ſhip, and obſerving that Captain Dawſon meant, in open violation of the law, to get under way, he thought it his duty to adviſe Captain James, commander of the armed State ſchooner Liberty.

"About two o'clock P. M. Captain Dawſon taking advantage of a freſh breeze from the S. W. paſſed the town, and the ſchooner being under way at the ſame time, came up with the ſhip off Lambeth's Point, and ordered the Captain to bring to; to which he replied, that ſhould they attempt to board him, he would fire into the ſchooner, being prepared for the purpoſe.

"Captain James finding that he would be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of uſing hoſtile meaſures, bore away for Hampton, where ſpeedily collecting a number of volunteers, he made ſail, and about ten o'clock came up with the ſhip between the Clumps [illegible] the Capes, when he again ordered the Captain to bring to, warning him of the dangerous conſequences attending a refuſal: This requeſt not being complied with, he endeavoured to grapple the ſhip, when Captain Dawſon immediately fired a ſix-pounder loaded with langridge into the ſchooner, which did her conſiderable damage, and ſlightly wounded one of the hands. Captain James immediately returned the fire, boarded her, and after a feeble reſiſtance took poſſeſſion of the ſhip, and brought her back into Hampton roads.

"She will prove a valuable ſeizure, having no leſs than 680 hogſheads of tobacco on board, which, with the ſhip, it is expected will be condemned at our next Court of Admiralty, the Captain having had the temerity to ſail without a clearance from the Cuſtom houſe. We are ſorry to learn, that during the action, a gentleman on board of the Cyrus was dangerouſly wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, June 28.

"A gentleman lately returned from Kentucky reports, that a ſevere conflict took place near Lexington, between ſome of the inhabitants of that ſettlement and a number of Indians; and that there were 16 whites and 14 Indians killed during the engagement, and a number wounded. Of the provocation, or what nation the Indians were, we have not yet learned. He alſo ſays, that, on his departure from that country, he met with men that confirmed to him they belonged to a party of four, who came up the river to hunt, and that they proceeded accordingly, leaving the other two the care of the canoe and ſome neceſſaries; that they had not gone far before they heard the diſcharge of fire arms, which prompted them to return to their companions, who, to their great ſurpriſe, they found killed and ſcalped; on this they ſet off, by a tedious and difficult route, to eſcape falling into the hands of the ſavages, as they ſeemed determined on barbarity.

"On Sunday laſt, arrived here from the weſtern country, Schodoſh, a Chief of the Wyandots, and half-brother to the King of that nation. He is well known for his humanity in protecting ſeveral of our people from the maligaity of the ſavages, and is the greater ſpeaker in their councils; alſo the widow of the late celebrated White-Eyes, King of the Delawares. They are on their way to New York to talk with Congreſs. Mrs White-Eyes intends paying a viſit to her ſon, who has been a ſtudent of Princetown College theſe ſix or ſeven years paſt.

"They were accompanied by an interpreter, Captain Drolleyer, a Canadian, who relates, that he left Detroit about the middle of May, which was garriſoned by ſeventy privates of the Britiſh, and that there was not any hoſtile appearances in that quarter. Some of the officers informed him they expected to be called away ſhortly, as matters were in a train of accommodation between Congreſs and their Court."

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Oct.* 12.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRanſlation of the letter from his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, to their Noble and Great Mightineſſes the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, dated Loo, Sept. 26, inſerted in the Hague Gazette of the 4th inſt.

" *Noble, Great, and Mighty Lords, and particularly good Friends!*

" It is with the utmoſt concern we have ſeen by the letter and reſolution of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, dated the 22d inſtant, that you are pleaſed to perſiſt proviſionally, and without prejudice to the further deliberations of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, in the various orders iſſued out concerning the troops of that State, by which they have been relieved till further orders from that part of the oath, which bound them to our obedience as Captain General of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, but which orders your Noble and Great Mightineſſes did not think proper to impart to us in our aforeſaid quality, whilſt you ſuſpend proviſionally the effect of your reſolution of the 8th of March 1766, which inveſted us as Captain General of your province by eſpecial delegation, with power to diſpoſe of all military employments from the Enſign to the Colonel incluſively, ſerving in the militia or troops within your juriſdiction.

" We cannot but be ſenſibly hurt at the aforeſaid reſolution, ſince its effect is to deprive us of a right which has been allowed and ſecured to us by the unanimous vote of all the Members of the State, by appointing us Captain General Hereditary of Holland and Weſt Frieſland. We might here claim the immediate effect of ſuch a reſolution, which as it had been entered into *nem. con.* cannot, ſuppoſing it to be revocable, be cancelled or even ſuſpended, without the like unanimity; but what goes ſtill nearer to our heart, and on which we cannot remain ſilent, is the motive you are pleaſed to adduce in ſupport of your laſt reſolution, namely, that it has been taken with a view to obviate our influence as Captain General over the ſaid troops, and the manner of directing them, which is incompatible with the ſafety of your province, and the meaſures adopted to ſecure it.

" We might, without failing in what we owe to your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, and in as earneſt a manner as befits a matter of ſo high an importance, that concerns our honour and good name, requeſt you would be pleaſed to communicate to us the reaſons of the miſtruſt your Noble and Great Mightineſſes entertain of our influence and direction of the provincial troops, and then you would find that we have it ſufficiently in our power to convince your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, how groundleſs are both your apprehenſions, and the malicious hints thrown out by certain perſons, ill-diſpoſed towards the country and ourſelves. But we are perfectly eaſy and ſecured, that nothing can be alledged with truth againſt us, by which we ſhould have deſerved to forfeit the confidence of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes. And we can vouch before God, yourſelves, all the citizens of the Netherlands, nay, and before all the world, that in this regard our conſcience is perfectly reproachleſs. Under pleaſure of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, we cannot but declare, ſince our honour, dearer to us than life, ſtands impeached, that we cannot remain under ſuch a blame and ſtigma reſulting from the tokens of diſtruſt given to us by your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, and eſpecially by your recent reſolution; and it is a duty we owe to the race from whence we ſpring, to the Royal Houſe we have the honour to be allied to, to their High Mightineſſes, to the reſpective provinces to whoſe ſervice we are bound by the employments we hold by hereditary right, and to ourſelves in fine, to clear ourſelves from ſuch an aſperſion; that, conſcious of our innocence, from any failure of our plighted faith to your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, as well as to the provinces of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, by the oath taken by us as Stadtholder, Governor, Captain General, and Hereditary Admiral of your province, when we undertook to act in thoſe capacities, we are juſtified in ſuppoſing that nothing poſitive hath been laid to our charge, and that all the ſteps taken againſt us are merely the reſult of ſome Members of your Aſſembly, having too readily lent an ear to the reports of perſons unworthy of their confidence, and whoſe ſole aim is to abridge our lawful prerogatives, and thoſe of our Houſe, granted by our Noble and Great Mightineſſes, and enjoyed by the Stadtholder and Captain General our predeceſſors, or even to bring about a total alteration in the lawful and eſtabliſhed conſtitution of thoſe countries, entirely aboliſh the Stadtholderſhip, or ſo contrive it, that the above dignity ſhould become completely uſeleſs to our dear country and its good citizens.—Meanwhile, we reſerve to ourſelves the choice of ſuch further meaſures for our juſtification as to us may ſeem beſt.

" Here we might conclude, did we not think it neceſſary to proteſt once more, that we never have done, or ever attempted any thing that we juſtly might look upon as derogatory to the real concerns of the United Provinces in general, or in particular to the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, and that we deſire nothing better than be put to the teſt, of giving effectual proofs of the true love we bear to the country, having nothing more at heart than the proſperity of the United Provinces, and eſpecially that of the Province under the juriſdiction of your Noble and Great Mightineſſes, wherein we were born and brought up; and that our firſt and warmeſt wiſh is to become, in the hands of the Almighty, a fit inſtrument to contribute to the welfare of the country.

Wherefore, &c.

(Signed) WM. PRINCE of ORANGE."

Utrecht, Oct. 4. The States of Guelderland have anſwered the circular letter from thoſe of Holland. They ſay, that having received that letter, and thoſe from the States of Guelderland and Utrecht, and having notice of the letter ſent by the States of Holland to Colonel Kempe, enjoining him to hold himſelf ready to march with the ſtipendiary regiment of the province of Holland, of which he is the commander, they are much hurt at the diverſity of opinion which divides the republic, and they earneſtly wiſh to ſee tranquillity re-eſtabliſhed, particularly in the provinces of Guelderland and Utrecht; that, without examining into the reaſons which either accuſe or juſtify the conduct of the ſtates of thoſe provinces towards the towns of Hattem and Elbourg, Utrecht and Wyk, they declare that they have already made overtures of ſuch means as they have judged the moſt proper to re-eſtabliſh peace and good harmony. Thoſe means are to appoint a commiſſion, compoſed of four members of each province, which commiſſion ſhall endeavour to find out the moſt conſtitutional means of anſwering the end propoſed; and, when this great work ſhall have been accompliſhed, that two deputies of each province ſhall be ſent to thoſe of Guelderland and Utrecht; thoſe deputies ſhall only offer their mediation and arbitration, and uſe every means to get them accepted of.

They requeſt the ſtates of Holland to concur with them in the execution of ſo ſalutary a project; and, with regard to the injunction ſent to Colonel Kempe, they requeſt their Noble Mightineſſes to ſuſpend their deliberations, not only relative to the marching of the troops, but alſo to every thing on that ſubject, and to recal the orders they have ſent to the ſaid colonel; for they ſhall moſt likely be under the neceſſity of refuſing him their conſent, unleſs their Noble Mightineſſes make them acquainted with the motives of their proceedings. They at the ſame time acquaint the ſtates of Holland, that they have written to his Serene Highneſs, as captain-general, not to make uſe of the troops in the pay of the province of Groningen in the preſent civil diſturbances.

Hague, Oct. 4. Many people here, who are looked upon as well informed, aſſert, that the affairs of Utrecht will be ſoon ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the burghers of that city.

Berlin, Sept. 26. Comte Doenhoff, of Frederickſtein, is become miniſter of ſtate for Eaſt Pruſſia, and Lieutenant Gen. Platen has been decorated with the order of the Black Eagle.

Dantzick, Sept. 19. It is a decided matter, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will honour this city with a viſit upon his return from Koningſberg, and we are preparing to receive that monarch with proper demonſtrations of reſpect. The corps of merchants, in uniform, will go to meet the king on the frontiers of our territory, and the magiſtrates will receive him at the gates of the city, where the monarch will enter under the triple diſcharge of 100 pieces of cannon placed on the ramparts.

Oſtend, Sept. 29. On the 27th and 28th of this month, fifteen drowned perſons, fourteen women and one man, were thrown upon the ſtrand of Nieuport. They were all dreſſed, except the man, who had only his ſhirt on. They are ſuppoſed to have belonged to an Engliſh veſſel deſtined to Gibraltar, which was loſt, on board of which were one hundred and twelve perſons, of whom only two are thought to have eſcaped.

Peterſburgh, Sept 8. Aſia has loſt one of her moſt powerful monarchs, by the death of the old Emperor of China, Kien-Long, an account of which arrived here by a courier from the frontiers of that empire. That Prince was remarkable for his mildneſs, his love of the fine arts, his well-cultivated underſtanding, and for ſeveral works which he publiſhed in Chineſe and Tartarian verſe; he is alſo praiſed for his frugality, and his wonderful conſideration for that ſupreme of all arts, agriculture. It was to the above Prince that Voltaire, in his latter days, addreſſed a moſt charming epiſtle.

Madrid, Sept. 11. By order of the King a new well-digeſted catalogue is drawing up, and will be publiſhed, of the library of the Eſcurial, which contains a moſt valuable collection of manuſcripts, many of which have never yet been examined into. The firſt volume of the catalogue of Arabian manuſcripts has been publiſhed: the ſecond will ſoon follow of thoſe in Greek and Latin.

Leghorn, Sept. 13. By accounts from Naples, freſh ſhocks of earthquakes have been felt in Calabria, but no great damage has been done by them.

Paris, Sept. 30. There is a political project ſaid to be on foot which cauſes ſome talk here. It is to give the iſland of Minorca to the Chevaliers of Malta, from the port of which that Order may fit out armaments with ſucceſs to cruiſe againſt the Barbarians, who infeſt the Mediterranean. It is well known that the port of Mahon is by nature formed for the anchorage of veſſels of the largeſt ſize. It will be more the intereſt of the Portugueſe, Italians, and Spaniards, to employ the Malteſe marine againſt the Africans than in warring againſt the Turks, a more civilized nation than the Africans, and one that hurts nobody. It is at preſent actually in agitation to perſuade Spain to cede the iſland of Minorca, as Charles the Vth ceded the iſland of Malta, to the fugitive Knights of the Order of Jeruſalem. It ſhould ſeem that the politics of Madrid are particularly intereſted in the above arrangements, of which the Baron de Suffrein is the negociator.

LONDON, *Oct.* 12.

Yeſterday, about two o'clock, his Majeſty went from the Queen's houſe to St James's; the levee immediately commenced. The Secretaries of State, the Secretary at War, the foreign Miniſters, &c. were preſent. The Duke of Dorſet, the Marquis of Carmarthen, and Mr Pitt, had conferences previous to his Majeſty's return to Windſor. The Privy Council that was to have been held, was poſtponed till to-morrow.

The Princeſs Elizabeth was ſo much better yeſterday, that her removal from Windſor to Kew is poſtponed.

Yeſterday, —— Orde, Eſq; Secretary to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, is arrived in town from the ſouth of France.

The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are to have an interview with Mr Pitt, by appointment, the beginning of next week, on buſineſs of importance relative to that department, ariſing from the Treaty of Commerce, lately ſigned with France.

The Poſt-maſters General have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh a regular monthly packet from Falmouth to Halifax in America, on account of the great increaſe of the new ſettlements. This undertaking to commence next ſpring.

A new houſe is building at this time in Portſmouth dock-yard for the accommodation of his Majeſty when he ſhall go to that port for the review of the fleet—It is at the ſame time to be the general reſidence of the Commiſſioner. It is building on a grand ſcale, and at an immenſe coſt. Fifty elegant regiſter ſtoves were ſent down a few weeks ago.

The Archduke Ferdinand was only two hours and a half on his paſſage from Dover to Calais; he put up at Diſſein's, and was ſo highly pleaſed with the entertainment he met with at that celebrated hotel, that, on his leaving it, he made his well-bred hoſt a preſent of a valuable gold medal, bearing a ſtriking likeneſs of himſelf and his illuſtrious conſort.

We underſtand there was ſome error in the treaty with France, which being obſerved on its arrival, a meſſenger was immediately diſpatched to Paris with the treaty, and it was received again on Sunday laſt properly amended.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

Yeſterday the Independent Electors of Weſtminſter met their Right Hon. Repreſentative Mr Fox, and held their anniverſary feſtival at the Shakeſpeare tavern. Every room in the houſe was filled on the occaſion, and the day was ſpent in the utmoſt feſtivity. The dinner comprehended all the luxuries of the ſeaſon, turtle, veniſon, and game, and the afternoon was ſpent in the moſt joyous circulation of the bottle, accompanied with ſongs by ſome of the beſt ſingers, and toaſts, whoſe conſtitutional quality inſpire enthuſiaſtic heat. Mr Fox was in the chair. He gave, as uſual, as the firſt toaſt,

The Free and Independent Electors of Weſtminſter.

After which Lord Derby propoſed Mr Fox, which being drunk, with three times three, Mr Fox roſe and addreſſed the company. He ſaid, that he had ſo many proofs of the attachment of the citizens of Weſtminſter generally while out of place, but twice while in power, that he could not find new words to expreſs his acknowledgments. He truſted they were convinced that power had not altered his principles, and he was happy to ſee that they were all ſteady to the cauſe in which they ſet out, the freedom of election, and the independence of Parliament. He aſſured them that he ſhould ſtill perſevere in the ſervice of the city which had ſo highly honoured him; and he begged leave to drink all their healths.

The name of the Prince of Wales was accompanied with convulſive ſhouts of rapture; and was, by common conſent, drunk a ſecond time.

Mr Byng, and the other gentlemen of the laſt Parliament, who had loſt their ſeats by their reverence for the conſtitution. Mr Byng, on this toaſt being drunk with great applauſe, made his acknowledgments to the company, and aſſured them, that like a martyr in ſuch a cauſe, he conſidered it as truly honourable. Whether he was in Parliament or out of it, was, he ſaid, a trifling matter; but wherever the liberties and franchiſes of Engliſhmen were concerned, he ſhould always be found ſteady in the ſervice of the people.

Mr Fox gave, the Duke of Bedford, and may the names of Ruſſel and Cavendiſh be always found united in the ſupport of freedom.

The Earl of Derby, on his health being drunk after his ſong of *Liberty Hall*, ſaid he rejoiced to find that the animating ſentiments of ſuch ſongs had ſuch full influence on the Engliſh boſom, that even they pleaſed in the humble garb of his voice. He ſhould always be happy to manifeſt his deſire to contribute with the people to the maintenance of our pure ſyſtem of conſtitution, and he was ſure that while that conſtitution endured, ſuch ſentiments as that ſong conveyed would be dear to Engliſhmen.

Lord Derby gave, " The Navy of England; and may it in future be coupled with a name as ſplendid, and an Admiral as true to the principles of the conſtitution, as the lamented Lord Keppel."

Many other toaſts and ſentiments of the ſame quality were drunk. Mr Philips and Mr Garrow were drunk to, and delivered their thanks. Mr Dignum, Mr Hall, Mr Moody, and ſeveral other gentlemen, ſung various conſtitutional ſongs; and the day, as we have ſtated, was ſpent in the moſt joyous feſtivity.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord George Henry Cavendiſh, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne, and ſeveral other noblemen and gentlemen, were appointed ſtewards for the next anniverſary.

In the high ſtorm of Saturday night the baluſtrades on the parapet wall of the Queen's Palace, which are over their Majeſties bed-chamber, were ſo much ſhaken, that they are ordered to be taken down and ſufficiently repaired.

The high wind on Sunday morning has done conſiderable damage in the River, both below and above bridge; ſeveral of the large craft were blown on ſhore, and a number of wherries moored off Weſtminſter-bridge were driven from their moorings, ſeveral of which were daſhed to pieces.

Saturday died, at the Hot-Wells, Briſtol, Miſs Webb, daughter of Sir John Webb, Bart. and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Shafteſbury.

It is ſaid a ſuicide was committed yeſterday in the neighbourhood of Portman-ſquare. The unhappy perpetrator is repreſented to have been a young gentleman of many amiable qualities.

The preſent prince of Denmark, who now preſides as head of a new Council of State, which conſiſts of five, who have ſhared the adminiſtration of their country in happier times, is reported to be ambitious, ſcheming, induſtrious, and indefatigable; but withal enlightened, and prudent beyond his years. Count de Bernſtoff is ſaid to be his favourite and active counſellor. This Privy Council at preſent manage the affairs of Denmark, the Queen Mother of the King being in a kind of honorary baniſhment at a magnificent chateau, in the province of Holſtein.

Letters patent of the King of Denmark render the trading to Iceland free for all his Majeſty's ſubjects in Europe. The iſland is to enjoy the privilege of being exempt from all duties for 20 years, and all foreigners, willing to ſettle in it, will have the greateſt encouragement. Packet-boats will be eſtabliſhed for the eaſier communication of the iſland and his Majeſty's dominions.

If Great Britain preſumes to meddle in Dutch politics, ſhe may reſt aſſured her Commercial Treaty with France will be of very ſhort duration. A Miniſter muſt be mad, that, in our preſent flouriſhing ſituation, dares preſume to enter into any Continental connections that may endanger the peace and commerce of this kingdom: The Prince of Orange's ſituation is certainly to be pitied, but the King of Pruſſia ought to ſee to that, together with the German Confederacy formed lately by the great Frederick.

The central ſituation which New South-Wales, in which Botany-Bay is ſituated, holds in the globe, cannot fail of giving it a very commanding influence in the policy of Europe. It extends from 44 to 10 ſouth lat. and from 110 to 154 long.—a month's ſail from the Cape of Good-Hope; five weeks from Madraſs; the ſame from Canton in China; very near the Moluccas; leſs than a month's run from Batavia; and, laſtly, within a fornight's ſail of New-Zealand, which place is covered with timber, even to the water edge, of ſuch an enormous ſize and height, that a ſingle tree would be much too large for a maſt of a firſt-rate man of war.

When this colony from England is eſtabliſhed, if we ſhould ever be at war with Holland or Spain, we might very powerfully annoy either State from the new ſettlement. We might, with equal ſafety and expedition, make naval incurſions into Java, and the other Dutch ſettlements, or invade the coaſt of Spaniſh America, and intercept the Manilla ſhips. Thus this check would, in time of war, make it a very important object, when we view it in the chart of the world with a *political eye.*

The late Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, expreſſed himſelf thus in a letter to a friend before his death. " It would be more profitable for England, if Newfoundland were better peopled. But the revolt of the Thirteen United Colonies, the great decreaſe of population in Great Britain in conſequence of the frequent wars ſhe has been engaged in, and many other conſiderations, make the Engliſh extremely averſe, in every reſpect, to promote the population and cultivation of thoſe very fine iſlands. There are in Newfoundland, as well as at Cape Breton, ſuch rich coal mines, that if the [illegible] would but grant leave to work them, their produce would be ſufficient to ſupply all Europe and America abundantly with this commodity; and ſome are even ſo commodiouſly ſituated, that the coals might be thrown directly from the coal-works themſelves into the ſhips, as they lie cloſe to the ſhore.

Mr Cauffe, near Fareham, in Hampſhire, has made one of the greateſt diſcoveries, with reſpect to manufactures, that has been known in Europe for many years. It is a method of making caſt iron more valuable than any that is imported; from 10s. it becomes worth more than 20 l. per ton. It is done by uſing coal inſtead of charcoal, and the operation takes but five hours. Experiments have been made before Lord Howe, and various perſons properly ſkilled to judge the performance, and to their entire ſatisfaction.

It is aſſerted that the Carron Company have agreed to give the above gentleman 4000 l. a year for liberty to uſe his method, for which he has already obtained the King's patent.

A new ſpinning wheel has been invented at Mantua, at which eighteen little girls may ſpin at the ſame time, and perform in a day double the work they uſed to do with the ſpindle. This machine twiſts the thread of itſelf, at the pleaſure of each ſpinſtreſs. The inventor has propoſed likewiſe to erect paper-mills that will furniſh to the ſtate as fine papers as thoſe of Holland and France.

The Marquis of Chabert has had the honour to preſent to his Majeſty, at Verſailles, a new chart of the weſtern ocean, engraved under his immediate inſpection, and rectified after the moſt authentic and exact obſervations of the above-mentioned Marquis, who is a Commodore; and of ſeveral other officers thoroughly verſed in aſtronomy.

The celebrated Goldoni, who is about 80 years old, and has written in his lifetime 150 comedies in proſe and verſe (one of which, in French, is ſtill admired by the whole nation) is going to publiſh the hiſtory of the Italian theatre, with memoirs and anecdotes of his own life. A very ſingular, and one may really ſay a romantic one, the old man having followed, the beſt part of his time, an itinerant band of players in all parts of Italy.

M. Desforges, who has reſided at Peterſburgh, intends to have a Ruſſian anecdote repreſented in the Italian Theatre at Paris, under the title of Féodor and Liſinka, or Novogorod Preſerved. The ſubject is a dreadful one, and cannot be read without exciting reſentment and horror. The author foreſaw the conſequences that might ariſe the firſt night of its performance, if the audience were unacquainted with the ſtory on which his play was founded: he availed himſelf, therefore, of the mode the French have lately adopted (and which the Engliſh ſhould likewiſe adopt) of informing the public, through the channel of the Daily Journal, with the particular occurrences of the intended performance, and armed himſelf with the above motto from that favourite critic, who is revered and adored by all claſſes of men in France. As the play of Féodor and Liſinka is founded on a recent hiſtorical fact, the reader will not be diſpleaſed to be acquainted with the character of a Ruſſian heroine; the ſufferings of a youth, the unhappy victim of an ill-fated paſſion; and the brutality of a perfidious ſlave.—Féodor and Liſinka, both of Novogorod, had ſworn to each other an inviolable attachment, and were in hopes of being joined in marriage; but Liſinka's father oppoſed their union, and forbade Féodor to approach his houſe. The lover, deprived of the ſight of his beloved miſtreſs, became in a ſhort time an object of compaſſion. A deep-felt ſtory that ſurpaſſes all others, when accompanied by the moſt agonizing pangs of hapleſs love, preyed ſo much on his heart that his life began to be in danger. His body was reduced to a ſkeleton, and although he could

hardly walk, and knew the fatal consequence of meeting Lisinka's father, he made a shift to crawl as far as her house, where a faithful servant introduced him. In the very instant he was heaving sighs of grief on the bosom of his mistress, the father was heard entering the house. It is the custom in Russia to have two or three matresses rolled up in a corner of the room. In these Féodor was hid, and the father inadvertently sitting on them, stifled him with his weight. The moment the room was free, Lisinka and the maid ran to the matresses to disembarrass the lover. Alas! he was no more. The consternation and the trouble could be equalled only by the young lady's grief. After consulting, proposing, and rejecting, it was agreed that a slave, who lived in the house, should be entrusted with the secret, and convey the body of the unhappy Féodor out of the house. The slave, being called in, and acquainted with the accident, immediately imagined, that the deceased had been made happy in the arms of his mistress before his death, and insisted on having his brutal passion gratified as a reward for the service the lady begged of him. Here the pen refuses to mention the rest. Suffice it to tell, that when the unhappy victim, who had fainted away, recovered her senses, she found herself the slave of her slave. The wretch, by intimidating her tender and guiltless breast, used to force her every night, when her father was asleep, to quit the house, and ramble with him to the most common public houses and taverns; to the profligate haunts of debauchery, where he lavished away her gold in midnight orgies and revels. One night the villain went even farther. He wanted to prostitute her person amongst the vile associates of his infamy. The ill-fated Lisinka, at the mention of the iniquitous proposal, summoned up all her native pride; and, while the monsters were carousing and intoxicating themselves, set fire to the infamous wooden dwelling, the impure receptacle of lewdness and debauchery. Every soul perished by the conflagration; and Lisinka ran to St Petersburg, to throw herself at Katharine the Second's feet. That name alone proclaims the rest. Her Imperial Majesty granted immediately her pardon, and sent her, at her own request, into a nunnery, where she is still living, esteemed, admired, and caressed by all the community. Such is the basis of this tragic production of M. Desforges, who will publish it, if it succeeds, with several curious and interesting notes; from which the reader may be better acquainted with the customs and manners of a nation, that really deserves, now more than ever, the particular attention of the philosopher and of the politician.

Friday afternoon, as two mourning coaches were coming out of the west of England, in the first of which were the master undertaker and three of his men, it was stopped on Hounslow-heath by three footpads, who demanded their money; but a lucky thought coming into one of the men's head, he told the thieves they were only four servants, and could not raise above ten shillings amongst them, but the master was behind in the other coach, a covetous dog, and had a considerable sum in his pocket. They then said, hand us the few shillings, which they took, and bid the coachman drive on, which he did full speed, and was soon out of their reach. This saved the master a considerable sum of money. When they came to the other coach, they enquired which of them was the master? Neither of us, they replied; he is in the other coach gone on before. On which they obliged them to get out, searched them all, and the coach, and not finding above sixteen shillings amongst them, and two watches, which they took, went off, saying, they had been finely humm'd, but they would be d—'d if ever they were bubbled so again.

The Stadtholder's letter to the United States breathes at the same time a spirit of firmness and a consciousness of rectitude. If properly considered by them, it ought to lead more immediately to a reconciliation than the insidious mediation of the French Cabinet, or the distant implicated threats of the Prussian Monarch. The Dutch are at present on the brink of a precipice. If they carry their domestic quarrels so far as to involve other powers in the contest, they must ultimately be themselves the sacrifice.

Anecdote.—The Dutch were at all periods governed by distinct sovereigns till the establishment of their present republican government, which appears from history to have happened from accident rather than design, and to be continued more from necessity than choice in the people. In the Roman annals the Dutch were governed by Chieftains or Generals, the Belgic clans being as ancient as those of our sister kingdom. In the middle ages they were governed by their Counts, and since that time by the Dukes of Burgundy, whose heirs and successors were Emperors of Germany and Kings of Spain. In consequence of the tyranny of the latter, and their infringements on the original contract, they threw off the yoke in the middle of the sixteenth century, and declared the sovereignty vacant. They did not, however, directly form themselves into a Commonwealth, but chose the Duke d'Alencon, a younger brother of Louis the French King, for their sovereign; on whose abdication and death they certainly made an offer of the sovereignty to Queen Elizabeth, who, for political reasons, declined it; after which the seven states resolved upon an union and confederate government, something like what the States General exhibit, but without a specific head, till they made Prince Maurice their first Stadtholder, about the thirty-fourth year of their republicanism. The Prince of Orange and Nassau succeeded, and in the year 1747, at a general and solemn convention of all the States, they, at the instance of George II. King of Great Britain, and Frederick III. King of Prussia, declared the Stadtholdership (which was in the beginning elective every year, and afterwards elective for life) hereditary in the house of Orange.

There is at this moment existing, it is said, in different parts of Europe, particularly in Germany, a Society called the Secret Society, differing entirely from that of the Free-Masons, the Members of which must be prodigiously great in point of numbers, if the following account of its officers only, which we have had from a correspondent at Frankfort, may be depended upon. These officers are said to amount to 3280, divided into the following classes: Three Generals, nine Vice-Generals, 27 Vicars, 81 Sub-Vicars, 243 Triumviri, 729 Directors, 2187 Sub-Directors. The nature of this Society is not known, so secret are all its proceedings. The avowed object of its institution is to promote good fellowship; but the meetings of so numerous a body have given umbrage to many Princes in Germany, who have resolved to dissolve a Society, which, however well-intentioned, is capable of doing a great deal of mischief.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Sept. 20.

"The marine of this kingdom seems to occupy at present the whole attention of his Swedish Majesty; no less than six ships of the line, four frigates, and several smaller vessels, having been launched at different ports in the course of the summer.

"The copper works belonging to the Crown only have turned out so exceedingly advantageous this year, that no less than one million six hundred thousand rix-dollars have been cleared on the exportation, since the 20th of March last."

Extract of a letter from New York, Aug. 20.

"Yesterday, put in here in distress the Spanish snow S. Francisco de Paula, Captain Paul Vidal, who made oath, that he was boarded in the Bahama Streights, about three o'clock P. M. on the 1st inst. by a sloop carrying sometimes blue and sometimes black colours, who carried him and four men on board their sloop, then returned and robbed the vessel of 33,349 dollars, on freight, registered at the Havannah, besides all the gold, silver, and wearing apparel of the Captain, passengers, and crew. She mounts ten carriage guns, and has about 50 men, of whom about seven are white, the rest black; about 80 or 90 tons burthen. The language they made use of was a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch. They cannot tell what nation to attribute her to."

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 24.

"It is said, that on Thursday evening last, his Excellency the Governor received official intelligence that several hundred thousand acres of land, claimed by this commonwealth, as belonging thereto, and for an adjustment of which claim Commissioners were long since appointed, have within a few days past been sold at public auction at New York, by order of the Government of that State. Thus, by the tardy movements of this commonwealth in not ascertaining its western boundaries, we are likely not only to lose our territory, but the means which we fondly expected would in a great measure lighten our domestic debt."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 7.

"Sunday last, the Amiable Felicia, Captain de Brosse, from Martinico for Rochelle, with a valuable cargo of sugars, coffee, &c. put into Tramore Bay, in the county of Waterford, in distress for water and other provisions, having been at sea since the middle of August. The crew, consisting of 36, besides the officers, had been at the scanty allowance of two biscuits and four ounces of cheese in 24 hours, for three weeks, and had scarce ten lib. weight of any eatable on board, when they made the coast of Ireland. The master and crew are in tolerable health, and are now supplying the vessel with a sufficiency to carry them home. The extraordinary delay was the more afflictive to the merchants concerned, as 16 per cent. were offered to insure, but refused at London, and several ports on the west coast of France."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 9.

"Yesterday, the wind blew so hard that none of our boats could venture out to sea. Several small vessels drove foul of each other, and met with great damage; but we have not yet heard of any damage done among the large ships.

"Remain at Spithead, his Majesty's ships as before."

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate Oct. 9.

"Brought in yesterday by Deal people, the Sanzen de Hanes, Soren Sorens, from Tonsburg to Cherburgh, with timber; parted two anchors and cables in the Downs. Brought in to refit the Countess of Shannon, David Welch, of Youghall, from London to Dublin, with sugar and hops; parted two anchors and cables. The Hoppett, Hagvin Taderstrom, of Norkoping, from Amsterdam to Marseilles, with iron, pitch, and tar; parted one anchor and cable at Dungeness, and two in the Downs; she is 500 tons burden. The Three Friends, John Dennis, from Bourdeaux to Boulogne, with wine, parted two anchors and cables in the Downs. Brought in to refit the Fleet Ananum, C. Jocchen Muselle, of Lubec, from Petersburgh to St Maloes, with hemp; split her sails. The Charlotte, Hens Shepherd, of London, from Barbadoes to London, with sugar; parted two anchors and cables. The Three Kings, John Sonca, of Oporto, from Petersburgh, with iron and planks; lost two anchors and cables at Dungeness. And the Johannes, —, of and from Arundel, with timber and deals, for a market; parted two anchors and cables.

"There are now 24 ships and vessels in this harbour."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 12.

Bank Stock, 152¼ a ¼ ex div.	3 per cent. Old. Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 113¼ a ½.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 95¾ a ⅞ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 77⅛ a 76¾ a ⅞.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 76¼ a 75¾ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds paid, —
Long Ann. 22¼ ex div.	Ditto unpaid, 88 prem.
Ditto 1778, 13 a 14 ex div.	India Scrip. 11¼.
South Sea Stock, —	Navy Bills, 1⅛ dise.
	Exch. Bills, —
	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 2 s. 6 d.
	Consols for Nov. 78 a 77¾ a ⅞.

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 11. S. S. E.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAD the honour, some days ago, to give you notice of the existence of two new moving stars, situate near two fixed ones. This I write to acquaint you with their dissolution. As I was the first to find out my error, I shall also be the first to acknowledge it, and I avow the mistake with all that satisfaction and candour that every man of learning should display and feel, when truth is the object of his researches. In the last century, my great grandfather, Dominique Cassini, thought he had discovered a satellite near to the planet Venus; several astronomical observers had the same vision, and it is only within these few years that the mistake was found out to be solely owing to an optical illusion. My two moving stars can boast of no other origin. Having had a fair opportunity to watch their motions through a clear and unclouded sky for a longer time than I could command on the first view, and observing that both moved with the same regularity, and presented similar aspects, we were fully satisfied that the effect was produced by a flaw, or the interference of a foreign body in the telescope, which doubled, as it were, the image of the two fixed stars, near which stood our two supposed discoveries. It would be tedious to enter here into an explanation of the concourse of rare circumstances which combined to produce so strange an effect, which must have prolonged our error, had we had but one star to observe at the time. Suffice it for us candidly to have exposed the fact, acknowledged the illusion, and proved, by what has happened to us, how far, in matters of Natural History, we should distrust even the report of our own eyes. This is no doubt the only case, where a man may quote himself as an instance, without being charged with vanity.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) Le Comte de Cassini.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 12.

"There is no mail from Holland till to-morrow; and the mails that arrived from Paris this day bring very little intelligence indeed, except that the King of France has published another *arret*, enforcing the former one of last year, which annuls all bargains made on the exchange, or elsewhere, for stock, or any other speculation in the funds, or public effects; and that his Prussian Majesty will be at Koningsberg the 17th instant, to receive the oaths of fidelity, and then to proceed to Silesia immediately after.

"The Council which was to have met yesterday at St James's, for the purpose of fixing the meeting of Parliament, is postponed till to-morrow. The occasion of this is reported to be owing to some mistake in the treaty with France, which it was thought necessary to have rectified before it would be adviseable to lay it properly before the Council, as on the treaty depends the time of convening Parliament. The Duke of Dorset was sent for to town on the occasion.

"Mr Pitt has been closetted with his Majesty several times since he came to town yesterday; the last time for upwards of two hours, said to be on the subject of the present differences that prevail in Holland. After the last conference, a messenger was sent to Lord Thurlow at Buxton Wells, where his Lordship has been for some time for the recovery of his health, requiring his attendance.

"Mr Orde arrived yesterday at Mr Pitt's from the German Spa, from which he came post on the affairs of Ireland, in consequence of a special messenger. Soon after he called on Mr Pitt, the Minister and he went to the King together, and remained with his Majesty for some time.

"Notwithstanding the easy manner in which the friends of Ministry affect to think the French Treaty will be carried through Parliament, they know very well that there will be many difficulties started against it, not only by the Court of Portugal and the West India merchants, on account of the deathblow the reduced price of brandy will give to the consumption of rum, but by many other connections that will of course be affected by it.

"It is a positive fact, that a majority of the Directors of a certain great Company have openly protested against the arbitrary conduct of the major part, at least, of the members of a certain newly appointed Board of Controul; and that the matter will be brought before Parliament. It is even said, that one of their own body threatened a *resignation*, if things were continued with so high a hand."

On Monday last the Lady of the Hon. Mr Hamilton, nephew to Lord Abercorn, was safely delivered of a son and heir, at his seat at Putney.

Died at Rossie the 6th current, Harry Cheape, Esq; of Rossie.

A curious negro boy, who came in the James, Capt. Calon, from Jamaica, is now at Mr Dale's, the King's Arms tavern, in Water-street, Liverpool. He is about fourteen years old; part of his forehead, part of his hair, breast, and the back of his legs, are white, with a few spots.

On Tuesday the 3d instant, at the remons held at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, John Ramsden, for practising the art and mystery of a gambler, on Wakefield Out Wood, at the late races, was ordered to be transported.

A letter from a considerable house in the west of England, to their correspondent in Manchester, has the following postscript: "I think it my duty to inform you, that there are at present some persons sent over by the Emperor of Germany, *to inspect into the Manchester manufactory, &c.* I saw by accident a letter yesterday, written in French, in the possession of the persons employed." The above being a matter of great importance, the first opportunity is taken of communicating it, so as to put it in the power of every manufacturer to be upon his guard against the specious pretences of these persons.

Mr Parker returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very kind reception he has met with during his stay in this city, particularly for the ample encouragement on his benefit day; is very sorry that so great a number of genteel people were disappointed on that day, owing to the place of exhibition being too small. The grateful remembrance of the favours conferred on him by the Nobility and Gentry in this metropolis can never be obliterated from his memory; and assures them, that his utmost study shall be to merit their approbation in future.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 10.

"Yesterday the Right Hon. Edmund Burke and his eldest son arrived in this city. It is sixteen years since this gentleman visited his native land. His tour will be to visit Limerick county, the place of his nativity, and Loughrea, in the county of Galway, where he has a widowed sister and her family; she is the relict of Mr French, who died several years since. Let it be mentioned to his honour, that even when in power, though willing to make some provision for this near relation, with a large family, he did not press it. No man exits with *cleaner hands* than our distinguished countryman. It is not his being in or out of Administration that forms his character. The philosopher, the statesman, the philantropist, will live in the grateful memory of mankind when the partial idea of *ins* and *outs* are forgotten.

"The Parliament here will not sit before the Christmas Holidays, though it is certain that the nobility and gentry who were absentees, are crowding into the country. Lord Mornington and others of this description, were yesterday seen in the streets of Dublin."

Extract of a letter from Ballinasloe, dated Oct. 7, four o'clock afternoon.

"The sale of black cattle began this morning, and was so great that I am sure there is not a bullock now unsold. They brought very great prices. I was speaking to a gentleman who last week offered his stock of four years old for 6 l. 5 s. and got here this day 7 l. 5 s. each. 'Tis thought all the cows will be sold before night; the number can't yet be ascertained, but certainly is less than usual."

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH,—October 10. Victory, Graham, from Memel, with timber; Catherina, Tott, from Norway, with timber; Christian, Roxburgh, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Betsey, Brown, from Montrose, with linen.—13. Peggy, Scott, from Aberdeen with oak-timber; Peggy, Wilson, from ditto, with ditto; Earl of Cassilis, Kennedy, from Dundee, for Glasgow, with linens.

SAILED, Paisley, Dick, for London, with goods.—14. Experiment, Duncan, for Hull, with goods.

ARRIVED at LEITH—Oct. 16. Jean, Millar, from Wick, with goods; Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, in ballast; Providence, Wilson, from Alloa, in ballast; and two sloops with coals.

SAILED, Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with goods; James and Mary, Kennedy, for Dundee, with bark.

A House in George's Square.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Countess of Sutherland's House in George's Square, consisting of a sunk flat and four floors above, all fitted up in the genteelest manner, with coach-house, stable, &c. &c.

The house may be seen any day betwixt the hours of twelve and three.

Enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

A HOUSE in the west side of George's Square. This House consists of dining-room, drawing-room, six bedrooms, and other two small rooms.—The drawing-room is 32 feet long by 25 feet broad. There are a coach-house and stables on the premisses; and the tenant may be accommodated with a considerable quantity of hay.

Apply to Mr Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THE following branches of the City's COMMON GOOD, are to be SET by public roup, in the High Justiciary Court-house, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon, for two years after Martinmas next:

I. The Impost on Wines, &c. payable by vintners and others, in terms of the late act of Parliament; and, along therewith, the Merk on the Pack.
II. Causeway Mail, and Shod-cart Customs.
III. Weigh-House of Edinburgh.
IV. Lawn, Cloth and Flesh Market customs; and also the Customs on Veal and Veal-boards.
V. House of Muir, and Sheep Flakes.
VI. Poultry and Bread Markets.
VII. Fruit Market Customs.
VIII. Meal and Corn Markets.
IX. Fish Market Customs.
X. Flesh Market of Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen at the City-clerk's Office.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS William Keith accomptant, Trustee for the Creditors of DAVID ORME, writer in Edinburgh, having, some time ago, made an interim division among them, set apart dividends to the following persons, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
To Paul Neidrick, late in the service of the East India Company,	36	1	2
To Dr David Orme, physician in London,	15	4	0
To the Representatives of William Gordon, son of the deceased Mr Charles Hamilton Gordon,	14	18	2
To the Representatives of James Ferguson, Esq; of Pitfour, deceased,	7	19	0
To Francis Garden, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, now of Troup,	4	19	5
To William Nairn, Esq; now one of the Senators of the College of Justice,	2	19	8
To Robert Macintosh, Esq; advocate,	3	9	7
To Lord Frederick Campbell,	8		
To Robert Ritchie at Venice,	9	9	4
To John Gordon, stewart to the Earl of Bath,	1	0	10
To George Urquhart solicitor at law, London,	1	17	10
To Henry Tomson, Paternoster-row, London,	32	6	10
To the Representatives of Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart.	39	16	2
Nota. Mr Orme asserts, that the debt to Sir Ludovick Grant was paid by him.			
To James Beveridge, writer in Edinburgh,	1	8	2

But as these persons had not lodged oaths upon the verity of their debts in the ranking of David Orme's creditors, the above dividends were appointed to be retained until they should do so; with certification, that in case of failure the same should constitute an additional fund to the other creditors.

The said trustee, therefore, gives notice, That unless the above persons shall, betwixt and the first January next, lodge with him, or with George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh, claims, as creditors of David Orme, and oaths of verity upon the same, such as do fail shall be understood to have no claims against him, and their dividends, above specified, shall constitute an addition to the trust funds, whereof final divisions are proposed to be then made among such creditors as have properly instructed their debts.

FOR GRENADA,

THE CALEDONIA,

GEORGE BROWN Master,

Will be ready to take in goods the 10th and clear to sail the 15th current.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or Alexander Ogilvy at the Rope Work, Leith.

To the PRINTER.

"AT the Court of the Great Mogul they have a mode of quelling a breeding ſedition, by means of a drink called *Pauſt*, which is made from an infuſion of opium with ſtrammonium, and ſome other ingredients."

FORMEY's *Eſſay on Sleep.*

SIR,

IT is not a little ſurpriſing that the admirable beverage, mentioned in the above quotation, ſhould not yet have found its way into this quarter of the globe. Inſtead of ſo eaſy and gentle a method of preſerving the public tranquillity, our European Princes have recourſe to halters and muſquets, and think that to hang or ſhoot their ſubjects is the beſt way of keeping them quiet. The Mogul ſyſtem is at once ſo much more economical and humane, that if it were ſufficiently known, I can make no doubt of its being adopted by every Government in Europe. *Pauſt* may be made cheaper than armies can be maintained, and it muſt ſurely be much more eligible to preſerve the peace by diſtributing the liquor of the State, than by ſhedding the blood of the ſubject. It would be greatly to the credit of our Government, if they were to be the firſt to introduce this method of ſaving money and lives.

The nation which looks with a jealous eye on barracks and fortifications, would without apprehenſion ſee breweries erected, and the royal cellars enlarged. A magazine of military ſtores frightens many good patriots, but an apparatus of caſks, and corks, and bottles, could give no one any alarm. The eſtabliſhment of butlers would indeed be encreaſed, but that of ſoldiers would be diminiſhed—and there can be no doubt but that it is ſafer to truſt the Crown with the power of the cork-ſcrew, than with the power of the ſword. In caſe of any popular diſturbance, a Magiſtrate, inſtead of ſending to the Horſe-Guards for a party of men, will hereafter ſend to the King's cellars for a quantity of *Pauſt*. A raſh order given by a fiery Juſtice cannot then be ſo fatal in its effects as it may be at preſent. It is of leſs conſequence to be ſomewhat haſty in drawing a cork than in pulling a trigger. I apprehend it will be eaſy to give to *Pauſt* the flavour of whatever liquor may be moſt agreeable to the patient to whom it is to be adminiſtered. So that a Peer, if a Peer could be ſeditiouſly inclined, may have his doſe in the ſhape of Champagné, while a reliſh of gin or uſquebaugh may be neceſſary to give the liquor its due effect on plebeian diſſaffection. I hope a quantity prepared to the Iriſh taſte will be immediately ſent over to appeaſe the diſturbances in our ſiſter kingdom. No Right-Boy will refuſe peace if it comes to him in the form of a dram.

As ſoon as the *Pauſt* manufactory is eſtabliſhed here, we ſhall no doubt have large orders for it from Holland. Many in that country have loſt their old taſte for *orange-ſhrub*, and are kept intoxicated with a French ſpirit called *la liqueur d'or*, which M. de Verac and M. Van Bleiſwyk are indefatigable in diſtributing among them. Although it be ſo prepared as to be at preſent pleaſing to the Dutch palate, it will, I imagine, in the end, be found extremely prejudicial to the Dutch conſtitution. Engliſh-brewed Pauſt would perhaps prevent its noxious effects.

I am aware that it will be a very nice operation to hit on the exact degree of ſtrength that ought to be given to this liquor. If it be too weak, it will be inefficacious; if it be too ſtrong, it may not merely appeaſe ſedition, but alſo blunt and weaken the ſpirit of freedom.

When therefore the ſtandard of genuine proof *Pauſt* is once aſcertained, every precaution muſt be taken to ſecure an exact adherence to it. The liquor ſhould be gauged and proved in the preſence of a Committee of both Houſes of Parliament, who ſhould have a power of viſiting and examining it in the cellars as often as they thought fit. By this means, all danger of adulteration would be removed.

The public are, from experience, apt to ſuſpect, that in every ſcheme the projector has his own private intereſt chiefly in view. In order to obviate all ſuſpicion of this kind, I do hereby declare that I am determined not to accept the *Pauſt* contract, of which Miniſtry (eſpecially after this declaration) will no doubt make me an offer. It is the province of Grub-ſtreet to give advice, and not to get contracts.

IGNOTUS.

THE Public are hereby informed, That the FLINT GLASS BUSINESS, formerly carried on at Verreville, is now removed to the Bottle-Work at the Broomielaw, where it is carried on in all its branches by

The Glaſgow Glaſs-work Company.

The goods are warranted equal in quality, and as low priced as any made in Britain, and of the neweſt and moſt elegant patterns.

Orders, for home conſumption and exportation, addreſſed to Mr JOHN GEDDES, Manager for the Company, will be punctually attended.

Goods made to any pattern, on the ſhorteſt notice; and Green-Glaſs Bottles of all kinds, as formerly.

GLASGOW, *October* 11. 1786.

Houſe and Ground at Hope-Park.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And to be entered to at Martinmas next,

THE HOUSE, Stable, and Coach-houſe, with two acres of ground at Hope-park, belonging to Mr Riddel.—To be ſeen any day betwixt twelve and three o'clock.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor, or to Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Farms of Eaſt and Weſt Logans,

lying in the pariſh of Sorn, and ſhire of Ayr.

Theſe lands lie very pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of a fertile country, ſurrounded with gentlemen's ſeats, between the two thriving villages of Cumnock and Mauchline; have a good ſituation for building upon; conſiſt of 106 acres of ground, all arable, incloſed, and ſubdivided with ditch and hedge; at preſent are under leaſe, of which 16 years are yet to run: However, if purchaſers incline, they may have acceſs thereto at Martinmas 1787.

For further particulars apply to Robert Hunter writer, Bunkers-hill, No. 3. Edinburgh; and ſuch who want to view the lands may call upon James Dalglieſh, tenant thereof.

MONEY WANTED.

AT Martinmas next, wanted to Borrow, 4000 l. Sterling at 4½ per cent, upon the moſt undoubted joint perſonal ſecurity.

Apply to Vans Hathorn writer to the ſignet, George's-Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe preſently poſſeſſed by Lord Colvill, in Nicolſon's Street.

R. Ruſs, at Alexander Forbes's, writer, Hanover-ſtreet, will inform as to particulars, and conclude a bargain.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN NIDDRIE, Victual Merchant and Cattle Dealer at Honyhive, in the county of Kincardine.

UPON the application of the ſaid John Niddrie and ſeveral of his creditors, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, on the 28th September laſt, ſequeſtrated his whole eſtate real and perſonal, and appointed his creditors to meet at Laurencekirk, upon the 10th curt. in order to name an interim factor, and for the other purpoſes mentioned in the late bankrupt act.

At which meeting the creditors accordingly named John Scott ſchoolmaſter at Laurencekirk, to be interim factor on the ſequeſtrated eſtate, and appointed another general meeting to be holden within the houſe of William Cream vintner in Laurencekirk, upon Saturday the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee; on which occaſion the whole creditors of the bankrupt are requeſted to attend, either perſonally, or by their agents or attornies properly commiſſioned.

And upon an application to the ſheriff of Kincardineſhire, the following days were appointed for the public examination of the bankrupt and others acquainted with his buſineſs, within the new ſheriff-court-houſe at Stonehaven, viz. Saturday the 21ſt, and Saturday the 28th of October current. Saturday the 4th, and Saturday the 11th of November next, at which examination alſo, the creditors are hereby invited to attend.

JUDICIAL SALE,

Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in one or more lots,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LINHALL, and RAVENSHILL, with the teinds thereof, which belonged to the deceaſed William Johnſton of Lairdholme, lying in the pariſh of Tundergarth, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of the above lands is 1181 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which the Lords having valued at 20 years purchaſe, the upſet price is 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold feu of ſubjects-ſuperior; they are agreeably ſituated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerby and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extenſive, conſiſting of arable, meadow, and paſture ground, in a proper proportion.—The firſt are of a fine ſharp ſoil—The laſt are fit both for ſheep and black cattle. The whole being almoſt in a ſtate of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on a moderate expence. There are large peat moſſes in different parts of the eſtate, which are very valuable, feuel being ſcarce in that part of the country. A manſion-houſe, garden, and offices, are alſo on the premiſſes, with a conſiderable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be expoſed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To conſiſt of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Johnſton, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.

On this lot is the manſion-houſe, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To conſiſt of the Farm of Ravenſhill, poſſeſſed by Thomas Johnſton, at 34 l. 14 s. 8 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, will be ſeen at the office of Mr Kilpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be got by applying to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover-ſtreet, or to Mr Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the eſtate.

TO BE SOLD ALTOGETHER OR IN PARCELS,
As Purchaſers ſhall incline,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BLAIR,

the Lands of Kinnaird, Dichendad, and Dowhill, with the Teinds, Parſonage, and Vicarage; together with the Feu-duties and Superiorities of Dowhill Mill, Cleiſh Mill, the Lands of Nivingſton, and others near the church of Cleiſh, all lying in the pariſh of Cleiſh, and ſhire of Kinroſs.—Alſo, the Lands of Woodend, Blairnbathie, and Craigencat, with the Teinds thereof, in the pariſhes of Beath and Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, whereof 1880 or thereby are incloſed, including the plantations. There is alſo a proportion of three undivided Commonties, whereof a conſiderable part will fall to this eſtate.

The preſent free rent, after deducing miniſters ſtipends, ſchoolmaſters ſallaries, and a ſmall feu-duty payable to the Abbacy of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths.

The plantations upon this eſtate, conſiſting of about 500 acres, are remarkably flouriſhing and extenſive, and of very conſiderable value, a good deal of them being above 50 years old. They are ſo diſpoſed, as to produce ſhelter from all directions; and at the ſame time, to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament.

The ſituation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike road from Queenſferry by Kinroſs to Perth, paſſes through the villages of Keltybridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the eſtate.—It is diſtant 20 miles from Edinburgh, 10 from North Queenſferry, 5 from Kinroſs, and 20 from Perth, and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extenſive improvements made on this eſtate have been by incloſing and planting: the agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is conſequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood.—The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinroſsſhire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good houſe, with every ſort of conveniency and accommodation for a large family.—The kitchen garden contains three acres laid out with taſte, and plentifully ſtocked with fruit of all ſorts.—The fruit walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the beſt kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the houſe, there is no expence neceſſary for keeping as a place; for though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which ſerve equally for the purpoſe of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purpoſes of walking and riding for pleaſure, they are ſo contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them or keeping them in order.

There is a Bleachfield on this eſtate, with a bleacher's-houſe, waſhing-houſe, drying-houſe, and every other neceſſary conveniency, and it is ſupplied at all times with a moſt abundant ſpring of water.—There is alſo a Lint Mill adjoining to it, and both the field and the mill have full employment.—The villages of Maryburgh and Kelty afford all conveniencies that ariſe from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are ſo far diſtant from the houſe as to cauſe no inconvenience.

The progreſs of writs, plans of the eſtate, rentals, and tacks, are in the hands of William Leſlie, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Robert Beatſon at Lochgelly near Kinghorn, perſons intending to purchaſe may apply; and Robert Bruce at Blair will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Johnſton.

TO be be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December 1786, between the hours of five and ſix in the evening,

The LANDS of JOHNSTON, called JOHNSTON-MAINS, and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Eſkdale-muir, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries. Thomas Johnſton of Grange, will inform as to particulars concerning their extent; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

The progreſs of writs, which are clear, and rental, may be ſeen, by applying to Meſſrs. John Gordon and Alexander Abercromby, writers to the ſignet.

Lands in Berwickſhire.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of HARLAW and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Wooliſtruther, within eight meaſured miles of Lauder, and four of Greenlaw, which are both market towns. They conſiſt of 1224 acres ſtatute meaſure, whereof 364 are arable and meadow. The preſent free rent is upwards of 100 l. for which they were let above 20 years ago to one tenant; but as the tack is now expired, and the lands are capable of great improvement, having eaſy acceſs to lime by the turnpike road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, which paſſes along ſide of them, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 319 l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and are exhauſted by the ſtipend preſently payable to the miniſter of Wooliſtruther.

The title-deeds which are clear, with the plan of the lands, are in the hands of Matthew Sandilands writer to the ſignet, to whom intending purchaſers may apply; and if agreeable the whole or the greateſt part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

N. B. If the lands are not ſold at or before Martinmas next, they will be let on leaſe for a term of years.

TO BE LENT now and at Martinmas next, ſeveral ſums from ONE THOUSAND to TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, either on heritable or perſonal ſecurity.

Apply to Mr Sandilands.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of CARFIN

and TODHOLEBURN, conſiſting of 478 acres, 2 roods, and 10 falls of arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated upon the River Calder, within two miles of the market-town of Hamilton, fourteen miles from Glaſgow, and thirty-three from Edinburgh, and having good roads to all theſe places. There is a commodious dwelling-houſe, and a conſiderable quantity of planting upon the premiſes; and the purchaſer may enter to the poſſeſſion of 121 acres out of leaſe.

As alſo, the two-merk land of OVERMUIR, and the four merk and forty pound land of GLENS, conſiſting of upwards of 700 acres, lying in the pariſh of Loudon and ſheriffdom of Ayr.

And likewiſe the SUPERIORITY of the lands of LADYTOWN and others, lying in Ayrſhire, which hold of the Crown, and being retoured a forty-ſhilling land of old extent, entitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament for the county.

Joſeph Cauvin writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, plans, rentals, and articles of roup; and for further particulars, application may be made to him, or to James Hamilton, collector of the land-tax, Glaſgow.

By Adjournment Upſet-prices reduced.

Lands and Superiorities in Ayrſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December 1786, between five and ſeven afternoon,

The REMAINING LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Dr JOHN CAMPBELL of Wellwood, DAVID MACLURE of Shawwood, and GEORGE M'CREE of Pitcon, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of SHAWOOD, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Tarbolton, and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 126 l. 18 s. 4 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, or 2792 l. 3 s. 4 d. but the upſet-price is now reduced to twenty and a half years purchaſe, or - - L. 2601 15 10

This Lot holds of a ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of a triſling feu-duty. It is agreeably ſituated within four miles of Ayr, and commands a beautiful proſpect of that town and bay, with the country adjacent. The lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and the incloſures ſurrounded with belts of planting, which are thriving. They were, till within theſe two years, in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; and have been ſince ſet moſtly for graſs and paſture.

LOT II. The Lands of ADAMHILL, and COAL thereof, with the teinds of ſaid lands, lying in the pariſh of Craigie, and ſhire of Ayr, holding of a ſubject-ſuperior.

The proven free rent of the Lands, excluſive of the coal therein, is 294 l. 19 s. 2 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, L. 6489 1 8

And the proven free rent of the coal in ſaid lands is 40 l. which was formerly valued at ten years purchaſe, or 400 0 0

Together, L. 6889 1 8

But the upſet-price of the ſaid land is now reduced to twenty years purchaſe, - L. 5899 3 4

And the ſaid coal to nine years purchaſe 360 0 0

Together, L. 6259 3 4

LOT III. The Superiority and Feu-Duty of the Lands of OVER and MIDDLE WELLWOODS, lying in the pariſh of Muirkirk, and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 119 l. 11 s. 9 d. 5-12ths Sterling, which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchaſe, or 2630 l. 19 s. 3 d. 2-12ths. but the upſet price is now reduced to twenty years purchaſe, or - - L. 2391 15 8 5-12ths

This ſuperiority holds of the Crown, and is rated in the valuation-books at 156 l. 10 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT IV. Dr Campbell's right of liferent to the Superiority of the Lands of MUIRHOUSE MAILLING, lying in the pariſh of Munkton, and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 16 s. 5 d. 4-12ths; and Dr Campbell's liferent right was formerly valued at ſix years purchaſe, or 4 l. 18 s. 8 d. But is now reduced to ſomething eſs than five years purchaſe, or - L. 4 0 0

LOT V. The Lands of NOTRH-HILL of Auchmillan, lying in the pariſh of Sorn, and ſhire of Ayr, holden of a ſubject ſuperior, to which Dr Campbell has right *jure mariti*.

The proven free rent is 39 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-12ths; and Dr Campbell's *jus mariti* was formerly valued at ſix years purchaſe, or 235 l. 17 s. 8 d.; but the upſet price is now reduced to four years purchaſe, or L. 196 11 4⅔

LOT VI. The SURPLUS RENT ariſing from a TACK of the Farm of BROWNHILL, lying in the pariſh of Tarbolton, and ſhire of Ayr, ſet by Colonel Hunter of Brownhill to David M'Clure, and ſubſet by David M'Clure to Hugh M'Clure.

The proven ſurplus rent payable to David M'Clure is 100 l.; and which for the nine years of the tack to run after Martinmas 1786, was valued at five years purchaſe, or 500 l. but the upſet-price is now reduced to four years purchaſe, or - - - L. 400 0 0

The articles of ſale and title-deeds, will be ſeen at the office of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be got, by applying to James Thomſon, writer to the ſignet, Hanover Street, in whoſe hands are plans and meaſurements of part of the ſubjects under ſale.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this eſtate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are conſiderable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent.—There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden upon the eſtate; alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere triſle of being exhauſted.

This eſtate is ſo well known, and generally admired, that any panegeric or further deſcription would be ſuperfluous.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon, farmer at Gogar town, will ſhow the grounds.

Eſtate in the County of Linlithgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 17th November 1786, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW, lying in the pariſhes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, conſiſting of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held feu of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of a triffling feu-duty; and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhauſted.

If purchaſers incline the lands will be expoſed in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Pottiſhaw, conſiſting of about 139 acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this lot there is a ſubſtantial farm-ſteading. It affords a delightful ſituation for building, and there is free-ſtone in the grounds.

LOT II. The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, conſiſting of about 370 acres; preſent rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern houſe and offices, built within theſe ſeven years, and ſurrounded by a lawn, well laid out, and neatly kept. The houſes and policy were deſigned by the late ingenious Mr Robertſon.

The whole of this eſtate is ſubſtantially incloſed and ſheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up, muſt afford a certain and conſiderable advance of rent, without expence.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in theſe lands, to which there is good acceſs from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh; George Lothian, merchant in Glaſgow; or to the proprietor, at the houſe of Torbanehill.

Sale of Mauchlinemains, &c.

TO be SOLD, within the Excange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 5th day of December 1786 betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon, and expoſed in the two following parcels, or in lots, as formerly advertiſed.

I. The LANDS of MAUCHLINEMAINS, Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſſgavils; Loch-hill, or Broadnewlands; Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield; the Haughmill, Mill-Lands and Multures; all lying in the pariſh of Mauchline, holding of the Crown, and paying of free yearly rent 296 l. 7 s. 2 d. Sterling, computing the victual and caſualties at the ordinary converſion.

II. The Lands of Prieſtſhiells, Stottincleugh, Graſhills, Blackſide, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, all lying in the pariſh of Muirkirk, holding of the Crown, and paying of free yearly rent 162 l. 9 s. 7 d. Sterling.

The tenants of the lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk pay the whole public and pariſh burdens, and thoſe in the pariſh of Mauchline pay the whole of the ceſs.

The purchaſers of theſe lands will have right to the teinds, &c.

The lands in the firſt parcel have been incloſed, ſubdivided, and much improved, during the leaſes now current. Haughmill was let from favour at leſs than half rent. The tack of Muirmill, for which 160 l. Sterling of graſſum was paid, expires at Martinmas 1787.

PARCELS.

The lands in lot 2ſt will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels:

1. Mauchlinemains.
2. Eaſt, Weſt, and South Moſſgavils; Loch-hill, or Broadnewlands.
3. Hollandbuſh, Knowhead, and Dykefield.
4. Haughmill, Mill-Lands, and Multures.

The lands in the pariſh of Muirkirk, in lot 2d, will be ſold *in cumulo*, or in the following parcels:

1. Prieſtſhiells, Stottincleugh, and Graſhills.
2. Blackſide, Linburn, and Lamontburn.
3. Harwood.
4. Muirmill and Mill-Lands

The title-deeds, rentals, leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr Alexander Fuquharſon, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.—Copies of the rentals and plans will alſo be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will ſhow the lands.

MR GREENOUGH's MEDICINES.

PECTORAL LOZENGES, prepared from Balſam of Tolu, ſo juſtly celebrated for their ſuperior efficacy in immediately removing all coughs, hoarſeneſſes, ſhortneſs of breath, defluxions upon the lungs, healing the rawneſs and ſoreneſs of the breaſt, promoting expectoration of tough phlegm, and affording great relief in aſthmatic complaints; they are likewiſe very beneficial in conſumptions; are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

TWO TINCTURES—the one for cleaning, preſerving, and beautifying the teeth, effectually curing the ſcurvy in the gums, and rendering the breath delicately ſweet—the other for the Toothach, which never fails to give immediate eaſe to the moſt violent pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, without the leaſt injuring the enamel of the teeth.

The above articles, which have been in the higheſt eſteem upwards of thirty years, are now prepared and ſold by R. HAYWARD chemiſt (ſucceſſor to Mr Greenough), No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, price 1s. 1½d. each, duty included; and by his appointment, by Meſſrs *Huſband, Elder, and Co.* Edinburgh, and Mr Raeburn in Glaſgow.

Alſo the Univerſal Balſamic called SAMARITAN WATER, for which his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to grant his royal letters patent, price 2s. 6d. each bottle, which is prepared and ſold as above, and may be depended upon to anſwer the following purpoſes, viz. for curing ſtrains, bruiſes, inveterate old ſores, ulcers, burns, ſcalds, St Anthony's fire, whitloes, hard ſwellings of the breaſt, ſcorbutic eruptions, and all green wounds.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and efficacy of the Samaritan Water may be had gratis at the places above mentioned.

The great reputation Mr Greenough's medicines have acquired has induced many perſons to counterfeit them; every purchaſer is therefore requeſted to obſerve none are genuine but what have the name of "T. Greenough, No. 10, Ludgate-hill," printed on the ſtamp.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in—A ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly, when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt.